

CHANGE in Class. ☒

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

te: 030478 By: 025

~~INTELLIGENCE REPORT~~

COUNTRY Egypt

DATE: 25X1A6a

INFO. [REDACTED]

SUBJECT Ahmad Husayn's Renewed Activities

DIST. 17 December 1946

PAGES 25X1A2g

SUPPLEMENT [REDACTED]

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ORIGIN [REDACTED]

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1. Following a period of inaction, Ahmad Husayn, President of the Misr al-Fatah, whose passive attitude had begun creating misgivings in the minds of his followers, promptly reacted to the criticism of the Misr al-Fatah membership. He published articles sharply attacking Sidqi in the 13 November issue of Misr al-Fatah weekly. He also prepared petitions and obtained hundreds of public endorsements of an appeal to the King to dismiss the Sidqi Cabinet, to declare the 1936 Treaty void, and to hold new Parliamentary elections. The 13 November issue of Misr al-Fatah weekly was confiscated, as were the petitions which had begun circulating in the streets. An attempt to lead a Misr al-Fatah delegation to Abdin Palace at 19 hours on 13 November was prevented by the police. A projected Misr al-Fatah celebration on that date was similarly frustrated.
2. Because of repeated arrests and restrictions on the activities of his society, the Misr al-Fatah President had for several months remained inactive, prompting the membership to make accusations against him. Some suspected him of having formed an alliance with Sidqi, in return for monetary benefits. At a meeting of the Misr al-Fatah membership on 10 November, Abd-al-Wariz Muhammad Radwan (head of the Workers' Committee) expressed his disappointment at the inaction of the society, asking an explanation of Ahmad Husayn's conduct. In defending himself, Husayn reminded his audience that 11 members of the society were still in prison, in connection with the July 1946 Alexandria bombing of a British Army recreation center. He himself, he said, had served a sentence as a result of this attack. He was also arrested in the Amin Uthman murder case. Thereupon, he appealed to the membership to renew their efforts for the emancipation of Egypt.
3. Misr al-Fatah has, since 1943, proved ^{to be} the Wafd's most trusted ally in their anti-government campaign.* Fuad Siraj-al-Din, who was then a Minister in the Wafdist Cabinet, donated 60 feddans of valuable government-owned land in Garbiyah province to Ahmad Husayn, in return for his cooperation. Husayn still hopes that he will be elected a deputy and will become important, when the Wafd will have regained the control of the government. His society is at present on particularly good terms with Ali Mahir's Qibhat Misr and Salah Harb's Shubban al-Muslimin (Young Men's Moslem Association). He has also developed friendly relations with Makram Ubsayd's Kutlah, since the Kutlah leader espoused the Wafd's cause in combatting the government.

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Comment: See [REDACTED] which is concerned with Wafd-Misr al-Fatah collaboration against the government.

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ADSO	Y	FBI	SPDF	VTO
DADSO	Y	FBV	SPDF	B DEP.
EXEO.	Y	FBY	SPDF	SPDF
CONTROL	Y	FBZ	SPDF	SPDF
PLANS	Y	SPDA	TRB	X